

Key

## Absolute Monarchs of Early Modern Europe

Ruler	Realm(s)	Conflicts	Key Events & Concepts
<u>Charles V</u>	<u>Hapsburg</u> empire (Austria, Spain, the Netherlands, Italy, and the Americas)	Wars against Protestants and Turks; conquests of <u>Mexico</u> & <u>Peru</u>	Outlawed <u>Luther</u> at the Diet of Worms; agreed to the Peace of <u>Augsburg</u> in 1555; <u>abdicated</u> his power in 1556 and divided his realm between his <u>brother</u> , Ferdinand, and <u>son</u> , Philip II of Spain
Philip II	<u>Spain</u> and its overseas empire, the Netherlands, and scattered lands in Europe	Battle of <u>Lepanto</u> ; Dutch <u>Revolt</u> ; Spanish Armada	Became the first <u>absolute</u> monarch and used <u>divine right</u> to justify his authority, built the <u>Escorial</u> palace; became chief defender of the <u>Catholic</u> Reformation; patron of the arts in the <u>Siglo de Oro</u>
<u>Henry IV</u>	France	Religious <u>civil</u> wars	Converted to <u>Catholicism</u> ; passed Edict of <u>Nantes</u> to protect <u>Huguenots</u> ' freedoms
Ferdinand II	<u>Holy Roman Empire</u>	<u>Thirty</u> Years' War	Elected as King of <u>Bohemia</u> and ended protections for <u>Protestants</u> which led to war
<u>Louis XIII</u> & Cardinal <u>Richelieu</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Thirty</u> Years' War	Forced <u>nobles</u> and Huguenot cities to tear down <u>fortifications</u> ; created alliance with <u>Protestants</u> nations against <u>Hapsburgs</u>
Louis <u>XIV</u>	France	<u>4</u> major wars to expand French <u>borders</u> ; War of the <u>Spanish</u> Succession	Famous monarch of the <u>Bourbon</u> dynasty, ruled for <u>72</u> years; Built immense palace at <u>Versailles</u> ; reduced power of the <u>nobles</u> and gave <u>intendants</u> key roles; <u>revoked</u> the Edict of <u>Nantes</u> causing 100,000 to <u>flee</u>
Peter I "the Great"	<u>Russia</u>	Great <u>Northern</u> War; wars against the <u>Ottoman</u> Turks	<u>Tsar</u> of the <u>Romanov</u> dynasty; took over the Orthodox <u>Church</u> ; used <u>westernization</u> to modernize his empire, expanded <u>borders</u> in three directions; built <u>St. Petersburg</u>
Frederick <u>I</u>	Brandenburg- <u>Prussia</u>	War of the <u>Grand</u> Alliance The War of <u>Spanish</u> Succession	First member of <u>Hohencollern</u> dynasty to be <u>King</u> of Prussia; built up army to protect cities including <u>Berlin</u> ; forced <u>junkers</u> , or <u>nobles</u> to serve in army as <u>officers</u> ; joined <u>Grand</u> Alliance against Louis XIV
Maria Theresa	<u>Austria</u> Bohemia & Hungary (HRE)	War of the <u>Austrian</u> Succession; <u>Seven</u> Years' War	Inherited <u>Hapsburg</u> realms from Charles VI; lost <u>Silesia</u> to Prussia; flipped <u>balance</u> of power by making an alliance with <u>France</u> ; helped to make capital of <u>Vienna</u> a political & <u>cultural</u> center of Europe
<u>Frederick II</u> "the Great"	Prussia	War of the <u>Austrian</u> Succession; <u>Seven</u> Years' War	Finest <u>military</u> strategist of his age; broke Prussia's promise to <u>Austria</u> in order to obtain Silesia; made <u>reforms</u> based on the Enlightenment; agreed to the <u>Partition</u> of Poland with <u>Austria</u> & Russia
Catherine II "the Great"	<u>Russia</u>	Partition of <u>Poland</u> ; wars against the <u>Ottoman</u> Turks	German princess who <u>married</u> into the Romanov family; won <u>warm-water</u> ports along the <u>Black</u> Sea; considered to be an <u>enlightened</u> despot; took more coastline along the <u>Baltic</u> Sea than <u>Peter</u> did

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## Major Wars and Conflicts of the Age of Absolutism

Conflict	Year(s)	Opponents	Causes	Outcomes
Battle of <u>Lepanto</u>	1571	Spain, Austria, & Italian states VERSUS <u>Ottoman</u> Empire	Muslim control of eastern <u>Mediterranean</u> Sea threatened trade of <u>Italy</u> & <u>Spain</u>	Major <u>victory</u> for Christians; <u>Spain</u> rose as the new power of Europe
French wars of <u>religion</u>	1562 - 1598	Protestants VERSUS Catholics	<u>Protestants</u> wanted to worship in a mostly <u>Catholic</u> country; <u>religious</u> intolerance	St. <u>Bartholomew</u> 's Day Massacre; Henry IV <u>converted</u> to Catholicism; <u>Edict</u> of Nantes
<u>Dutch</u> Revolt	1566 - <u>1648</u>	<u>Spain</u> VERSUS <u>United</u> Provinces	Philip II harshly ended religious <u>tolerance</u> and sent the Duke of <u>Alva</u> to suspend Dutch <u>laws</u> ; Dutch Declaration of <u>Independence</u> ;	Princes of <u>Orange</u> became Dutch leaders; official independence from the <u>Peace</u> of Westphalia
Spanish <u>Armada</u>	<u>1588</u>	Spain VERSUS <u>England</u>	Elizabeth I allowed <u>privateers</u> to attack Spanish ships/towns; aided the <u>Dutch</u> in their rebellion; execution of Queen <u>Mary</u> of Scots	Major <u>Spanish</u> defeat; symbolic win for European <u>Protestants</u> ; led to English effort to <u>colonize</u> America
<u>Thirty</u> Years' War	<u>1618</u> - 1648	<u>Austrian</u> & <u>Spanish</u> Hapsburgs VERSUS <u>Protestants</u> in HRE, Sweden, United Provinces, and Catholic <u>France</u>	Ferdinand II started as a religious crackdown in <u>Bohemia</u> ; <u>Defenestration</u> of Prague; struggle to control the <u>Holy Roman</u> Empire; France feared power of the <u>Hapsburg</u> dynasties	Peace of <u>Westphalia</u> : <u>France</u> replaced Spain as leading power of Europe; Destruction and <u>depopulation</u> in central Europe; led to new balance of <u>power</u> in Europe
Louis <u>XIV</u> 's wars of expansion	1667 - 1697	France VERSUS <u>multiple</u> alliances of European <u>states</u>	Louis wanted to expand French borders to the <u>Rhine</u> River and the <u>Alps</u>	Louis gained little <u>land</u> ; spent too much of the royal/ <u>French</u> <u>treasury</u>
War of <u>Spanish</u> Succession	1701 - <u>1713</u>	<u>France</u> & Spain VERSUS Grand <u>Alliance</u>	European states wanted to prevent the union of <u>France</u> & Spain under King Philip <u>V</u>	Treaty of <u>Utrecht</u> : <u>Louis XIV</u> agreed that Philip <u>V</u> could not be his <u>heir</u>
War of <u>Austrian</u> Succession	<u>1740</u> 1748	Mostly Austria & <u>Britain</u> , VERSUS <u>France</u> & Prussia, and other states	<u>Frederick</u> the Great broke his father's <u>promise</u> and attacked <u>Austria</u> to gain mineral-rich Silesia	Maria <u>Theresa</u> was forced to give up <u>Silesia</u> , but later deftly switched the <u>alliance</u> system
<u>Seven</u> Years' War ( <u>French</u> & <u>Indian</u> War in North America)	1756 - <u>1763</u>	<u>Austria</u> , <u>France</u> & Russia VERSUS <u>Britain</u> & Prussia	Plan to <u>surround</u> and defeat Prussia to get territory back; struggle for <u>dominance</u> in North American colonies	Peace of <u>Paris</u> : Frederick brilliantly defended <u>Prussia</u> ; France lost all of <u>Canada</u> to Great Britain